

JULY

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

Whole No. 752

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. ALDRELL,

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end

of the year. No subscription received for

less than one year, unless paid in advance;

and no subscription discontinued until all

arrearages are paid, unless at the option of

the editors. A failure to give notice at the

end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will

be considered an engagement for the next

year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1

for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each

containing. Over 12 lines counted as

two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar

per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and commu-

nications charged double the foregoing

rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid

for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without direc-

tions as to the number of insertions, will be

published until forbid and charged accord-

ingly.

A liberal discount will be made on re-

newments inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in ad-

vance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the

election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candi-

dates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all

business committed to their

charge in the Counties of Benton,

Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-

ladesa and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRES no political office. He

intends devoting his entire time

and energy to THE PRACTICE

OF THE LAW, in the counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-

okee, Benton and Talladega—also

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July, 1850

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all

business entrusted to their care

in the counties of Jefferson, Blount,

Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and

St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court

of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Glenn Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several

Courts of Cherokee, Benton,

Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall

counties, and will promptly attend

to all claims entrusted to him for

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says

that when the superintendent of the

asylum for the poor in that county

first took charge of it, he found an

insane man who had been loaded

with heavy chains for years. Be-

lieving that this "cruelty kept the

man insane, he took the responsi-

bility of taking them off, and gradu-

ally restoring him to liberty.

The man at first raved, expecting

fresh torture; then he doubted, and

finally realized that he was free.

He was overpowered with delight,

exclaiming constantly, as he looked

upon the outer world of sunshine,

"Oh, how beautiful!" Then grati-

tude to his deliverer prevailed.

At length he voluntarily went to

work in the garden, though he had

lost nearly all his power of locomo-

tion, and he became entirely recov-

ered. He is now working on a

farm.

From the Wetumpka State Guard.

Alabama Penitentiary.

Since the days of the civilized

ages, it has been a great feature in

human action to prevent crime

among mankind; consequently,

anything calculated to elicit light

upon criminals and prisons, is al-

ways eagerly sought after. Since

the commencement of the Peniten-

tary system of punishment in Ala-

bama, in the year 1842, about nine

years ago, there has been four hun-

dred and fourteen convicts com-

mitted for various crimes, but most

ly for larceny; sixty-five of whom

are natives of the different foreign

countries—more than one half are

native of Ireland—12 of them are

married and have children in the

United States. Three hundred and

forty-nine are natives of the United

States, a larger number are natives

of Georgia than any other one

State, and but few native Alabam-

ians; one hundred and thirty-two

have a wife and children; twenty-

five have a wife but no children;

five of them have two wives each,

and one has three; two have chil-

ren and no wife living. Twenty-

five convicts have two hundred and

twenty-six children, averaging a

little over nine to each one; one

has seventeen. There has been

four women committed since the

system went into operation, one for

going into a jail and dressing a

brother in female clothes, so as to

aid him in his escaping from jail;

one for incest; one for the murder

of her husband, and one for destroy-

ing her own child; two of them

were married and two unmarried.

There has been thirty-six deaths

in the institution altogether within

the nine years. In 1842, one died;

in 1843, four died; in '44, five; in

'45, five; in '46, three; in '47, six;

in '48, four; in '49, four; in '50,

two, and two have died since the

first day of January, 1851. This is

certainly a very small number of

deaths, when it will be recollected

that as a general thing the most de-

bauched men, with broken and

worn out constitutions afford most

ly the convicts. Chronic diarrhea

has been the disease with which

most of them have died. This dis-

ease prevailed in a more violent

form in 1847, (so we have been in-

formed by the physician,) than dur-

ing any year previous to that time.

Ninety-eight have been pardoned

out by the different Executives of

the State, Governor Chapman using

the pardoning power more frequent-

ly during his two years of administra-

tion, than any other Executive for

the same length of time; and one

hundred and twenty have served

out their sentences and been dis-

charged. There are now one hun-

dred and sixty in the Penitentiary,

about one-half of whom have been

sentenced from Mobile; and, in

fact, if it was not for the crimes

committed in Mobile, the Peniten-

tary would be rather slim in the

way of numbers; one hundred and

sixty is a larger number than has

ever been in the Penitentiary at

any one time since it has been in

operation. The average age of the

convicts is 32 years; the oldest is

72 years, and the youngest 16; and

it is a fact, that of the one hundred

and sixty now in the prison, the

use of liquor, and the habit of get-

ting drunk, has been the cause, di-

rect and indirectly, of the commit-

ting of over two-thirds.

Maj. Graham, who leased the

penitentiary from the State for six

years, from the 16th day of May,

1846, giving the State five hundred

dollars per year, and whose lease

expires on the 16th day of May,

1852, has the control and direction

of the labor of the convicts, and

consequently, it is not the business

of the Inspector to look into the

pecuniary affairs or operations of

the institution. But from the fact

that the convicts are generally kept

steadily at work, we cannot think

otherwise than that the institution

is making money. There are quite

a number of convicts now in prison

that were sent there under long

sentences, and have been there

some time, and consequently, are

good workmen, which enables the

institution to furnish the very best

kind of work of every variety.

The number at the different branch-

es of business are about as follows:

so far as we are enabled to ascertain:

In the Tan Yard, 2

Grinding Bark, 10

In the Tan Yard, 10

Grinding Bark, 10

Washing Clothes of Convicts, 6

Cooking and attending in Cook

Shop, 6

In Cooper Shop, 5

In the Cabinet Shop, 5

In the Wagon and Carriage

Shop, 10

Marble Cutting, 2

Saving, 5

In Tin Shop, 2

In Tailor Shop, 2

Bottoming chairs and tinkering

generally, 9

In Blacksmith Shop, 14

Turning, &c., 7

Grinding and engaged about

the engine, 7

Making Cigars, 2

Wagon and Carriage Painting,

Carriage Trimming,

Harness and Saddle making,

In the Shoe and Boot shop,

Engaged in sweeping the yard

and in keeping things clean

Pleasant Varieties.

Did you ever know anybody to

go to a knife-box for a knife, but

was always sure to get hold of a

fork first?

No matter what Jones may have

remarked, it was the witty Smith

who retorted upon one who had

called him an everyday man—

"Well if I am an everyday man,

you are a weak one."

"My dear Punch,

"Who is the biggest rogue in

London?—Give it up?"

"The Nave in the Crystal Pal-

ace."

Why would a manufacturer of lo-

comotives be a first-rate Cook a-

mongst Cannibals?

Because he would be sure to

make the "Injuns" (engines) ten-

der!

A Prince having asked his phys-

ician how much daily food was suf-

ficient to nourish and support the

body, the physician replied,—

"One pound will support man—

should he take more, the man must

support the food."

"If you can't keep awake," said

a preacher to one of his hearers,

"when you feel drowsy, why don't

you take a pinch of snuff?"

"That," was the shrewd reply,

"the snuff should be put into the

sermon."

"John, what is the past of sec?"

"Seen, sir."

"No, it is saw—recollect that."

"Yes, sir. Then if a sea-fish

swims by me, it becomes a saw fish

when it is past, and can't be seen."

The Judge Le Coigneux desired

his mace of the court named Mail-

lard, to keep the auditory silent at

trial. The mace accordingly bawled

out "silence," every instant,

Correspondence of the Daily Delta.
Letter from London.
London, its Poor—the British Museum, its Collection of Natural Curiosities—The Library—Paintings—Autographs of the illustrious Dead—London again—St. Paul's Church—Temple Church—Bow Church—National Gallery—Pall Mall, &c.
London, May 20, 1851.
Misses, Editors: London! how shall I justly, fully describe thee!—so vast, and yet, at first sight, so unimpressive! So rich, and yet so miserably poor. Where pleasure is as laborious as work, and where, endlessly, morning, noon, and night, and all the night through, all the week through, without pause, for hope, for fear, for regret, or for exhaustion, the wheels of the mill whirl on, the ceaseless rolls with its interminable grind, the hands with needle or mallet, at anvil or case, clatch the relentless instrument, until they relax in the grasp of disease, despair, or death!
Is this a wildly drawn picture? Alas! no; you may rise as the sun rises, and they point to the children of toil round, their dusky wharves, watching the wind with the anxiety of soothsayers, you pass their markets, and before the dawn springs forth the gardeners are there, with their choicest fruits and flowers. Dive into the cellars, they tell me the same story might be seen. There the bleary-eyed artisan works at his everlasting chisel, or plane, or saw, the artist carves his epithaph in the unflinching copper, the hawkers, by the thousands and tens of thousands rise from their fetid granary of street-wares, where the most villainous processes are resorted to, to freshen the vegetable, inflate the fruit, such as boiling the orange to increase its size, or render more pungent the acid drinks of the poor, thence issue forth that extraordinary class, no where to be found but in London, who, ever on the threshold of a work house, rarely enter in, live the life of the gipsy, and yet sleep neatly in city rooms, who pass a pilgrimage from jail to jail, their passport a Magistrate's order, and their Asmodeus a policeman in blue with shining hat, who seems to be the great national instructor, the only schoolmaster abroad.
It is the great feature of England's capital, this incessant work. The very idlers seem to have a sort of vagabond industry about them, and the sworn servants of laziness take the straw out of their mouths the equivalent here of "whittling"—or their hands out of their pocket, to whistle a cab off the stand, or sling your carpet bag over their slouching shoulders.
System in all this, there seems to be none, much less—contrary to my preconception—than with us. Now we are, we consent, to "go ahead?" people of the earth—we sleep and we smoke, we eat and we drink, we work and we are idle at tolerably regular hours; but here it is hard to find out the time for anything, and consequently there seems time for nothing. The postman raps as if his very life depended on it; the milkman cries his "meo!" down the area with the voice of a maniac; little helping our thoughts to the methodical cow in the distant meadow; the butcher-half pulls the bell down an hour too late for dinner; and talking of dinners—a meal with us fixed at a certain hour; I have four invitations before me, at hours so distant from each other, that it becomes tempting, and at the same time practicable to accept them all.
Why is it that here, where they have had so much experience, they have so little method in their everyday life? Sometimes I fancy it is the spasmodic exertion of age; incessant, circuitous tottering. By the side of us, a striding youth, who carries his hat on one side, puffs his cigar as he stalks on, and says, "good morrow, Father Europe!" you see, though you got up so much before me, here I am, fresh as the daisy and free as the lark, ready for the day's work, and looking to a healthy night's rest after it.
Take this for a sketch of the pell-mell; hurry-scurry; helter-skelter; topsy-turvy life in London. It is the best I can give.
Last Saturday I visited the British Museum. It is decidedly the finest modern building. A colonnade in the Ionic style pillars its southern front, which is four hundred feet long. Massive, carved, oaken doors open on a spacious hall, at the side of which a stair-case of red granite, highly polished, leads you to rooms that seem interminable. Here are stuffed specimens of all things inanimate, and "creeping things" of the earth. Here are fossils of the older world, and metals and minerals fill countless cases in galleries that seem without end. To the educated eye, these illustrations of all the "ologies" must be especially valuable; to the masses congregated here, they did not appear so diverting, and they poked their eyes at the "anti-Christian" labels as if they would decypher them by the sense of feeling alone.
It is certainly an enormous collection of curious things; from the golden eagle to the tiniest hummingbird—from the dragon-moth or the stag-beetle to the minutest atom, that flies—from the lion of the forest to

It is, in short, a reasuscitation of Noah's Ark. It is a great holiday lounge—strings of children elbow each other with great delight, as they pass from wonder to wonder, over this play-place of the mind, while you will here and there pass a well-preserved old gentleman in blue glasses, eyeing with intense favor an oxide of copper or a new acquisition of moth.
The walls of some of the long rooms are hung with portraits, Bacon is there; and Dryden, and Milton, and Locke, and Cromwell, and the canvases with the chivalric bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. There are some valuable paintings, I am told by connoisseurs, by Sayders and others. They are by recesses in the walls, hung in the dark, very nearly where my judgment is—about these matters.
In a series of rooms they have a glorious collection of antiquities. Nineveh and Memphis have contributed their share. The grotesque Gods of India stand beside the nishapen Deities of Egypt. And there are the relics from Greece, pilfered from the Parthenon, torn from the Acropolis—Elgin's thefts. Certainly, in its mutilated state, the grace of this Theseus must command instant admiration. Torsos lie about in rich profusion, and one wishes, in a few instances, they had been content with the "torso," and not have mended them so maliciously. In two or three cases, statues were pointed out to me with legs and arms twisted round, the idea of the original sculptor having been wholly mistaken. However, it is a noble collection, and delighted me.
I went into the Library. Statelike rooms, with galleried walls, contain the treasures of the dead. At Westminster Abbey I had breathed the air that was perhaps compounded of their very dust. Here I could commune with their spirits. There is to me a hallowed atmosphere hanging about a Library. You seem to inhale knowledge before you open a volume. The impervious idea seems part of the dust in the hand scatters as it releases a volume from its shelf. Think what to me were the autographs of Shakespeare and Milton! Their hands had traced every character. You are carried back two hundred years. See Falstaff once more; but, beside, a living Shakespeare; and hear the blind old bard, listening in rapt awe to the swelling organ, or raising the very hand that wrote the word I look upon, as he beckoned his daughter's attention to his vision of Eve!
I should like to spend a life here. But other scenes bear me away. With a glance at the Roll of "Magna Charta," still preserved here, I hasten away from manuscript and missal folio and quarto, black letter, embazonry or stereotype; and looking at the bald heads or pale faces at the tables, as visions of the past as well as future; hurry off at a thoughtful hour in my own room.
On Sunday I visited St. Paul's. The first look repays all; and, I was going to say, comprises all. The glance, as you pass the threshold, up into that dome, vast dome, at once arrests and awes you. With its niched statues, it seems more a Pantheon than a church. The memory of man, rather than the worship of God, excites you. Old stories of warriors, statesmen, poets, and artists, rise. You have not thought of the future. You are with the Past. You are added to this want of devotional feeling by a scale of carefully-adjusted charges, which begins, or begins rather, for the preliminary twopence is now knocked off, with a trifling demand, which rises gradually and regularly as you ascend, until it becomes four shillings and fourpence at the Cross, the very top of the building, which is upwards of four hundred feet from the base. I did not intend a pun here, but one might fairly say the Cross is still further from the base, who would put a price upon every thing revered or great. The choir of the Cathedral, after Westminster Abbey, is poor and bare. I paid a visit to the Crypt, with its light barred by the grated windows from without, to see the resting place of Benjamin West. He lies here, surrounded by the dust of nobles, asserting even there the equal claim of genius.
I emerged into the air; or, rather, to be truthful, smoke of London, and passed into the Temple Church, the most ancient, I am told in the Metropolis, and which bears some witness to the fact, from the simple round of its Norman exterior. They appear to have very recently restored it; at any rate everything is in excellent order. The windows are most richly colored, the ceiling gilded, the floors inlaid, the pillars polished, and the recumbent figures in brass, in the center of the vestibule, seem in beautiful preservation, when we see they are monuments of Crusaders, whose long swords and ponderous shields flashed in the very eye of Saladin.
The Temple itself is filled with lawyers, and has been for hundreds of years. Hampden studied here, and here old Geoffrey Chaucer sung. Here Raleigh filled his capacious mind. Goldsmith had chambers in one of the courts. Charles Lamb wrote some of his

racy, yet gentle essays within these precincts; and in yon attic rested the dark, lofty head of Oliver Cromwell.
Yesterday, I was about again; and took a rapid, ramble through the streets once more.
I pass Row Church, whose bells rang out for Whittington; then fell under the shadow of that enormous dome of St. Paul's; looked at the Post-office, a fine building of the Doric order; took a short cut through Paternoster Row, where, in tall, grim, quiet houses live the wholesale bookellers; thence again issued into Ludgate Hill, passing slaw shops, jewelers, glitter, and so on, until I come to the ancient gate of the city, Temple Bar. Just eighty years ago, about the time we became a people, a ghastly head glared from that gate.
Thank God we have no such memories.
I come to the National Gallery, which, by general acknowledgment—and herein I echo only the opinion of others—fall far short of what might be expected.
Were I sufficiently master of the subject—time, nor the limits of the letter, would permit to enter into an enumeration of the paintings;—but my feelings would not let me leave the gallery without glancing at the pictures of Benjamin West. I do not pretend to understand them as works of art, but as pictures they appear to me most forcible in telling their story, and wrought to a very high point of finish. I am told the works of this compatriot of ours, adorn the walls of many of the London churches.
At the bottom of Trafalgar Square, in which the gallery stands, is the statue of Charles the First, beautiful, certainly, and oddly enough, overlooking the scene of his own decapitation—his palace at Whitehall, out of the windows of which he walked to the block, being within sight. But this statue is dwarfed by its proximity to the Nelson Column, which uprises nearly two hundred feet, perched grotesquely on the top of the capital—and a capital joke it seems; in the redoubtable cocked-hat, and pigeon-skirts, stand the pet-hero of England.
We pass the spot, and stroll down Pall Mall, a street of club houses, the fronts of which are covered with ornaments, and lighted with elegant lamps. At one side, the Duke of York's column stands. Near it resides Palmerston and Gladstone, and a few other of the leaders; and further on stands St. James' Palace; the old palace; where James the Second did many foolish things, and where the Farmer King, George the Third, swore at America for not liking taxed tea.
But I must tear myself away from history, monuments, & sights of all kinds. My sojourn in London will soon be exchanged for one in a more genial climate. But I cannot leave the subject without giving you a general, cordial, conscientious idea of what I think of this huge wonder of the world, this Babel of brick; this cross between Carthage and Nineveh; this London.
As a whole, in no spot in the world is the great and the little so nearly allied.
Where, but here, has there been seen so great an enterprise, so boldly undertaken, so beautifully carried out, as the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations; and where, but here, would you see the calculating spirit which has excluded from seeing their own contribution, by a petty exaction of pay, meet at the entrance to their own display? Where, but here, would you see men lavished upon a Senate House, the estimates for which have defied calculation and anticipated extortion; and where, but here, would you find the subordinates of the Government so miserably paid for their onerous services? Where would you find so many of the merchant princes of the earth; and where, but here, would you see those very men, as is the daily custom, buying their luncheon steak at the butcher's stall, wrap it in its medium of paper, taking it to the nearest public house, and triumphing over the three-pence thus saved? In what country in the world have minds risen so far beyond the mass; and in what country shall we find the masses so grievously ignorant of even the commonest elementary knowledge as here? Where, save in England, shall we find minds great enough to grasp the conception of a Westminster Abbey, or a St. Paul's, coupled with the wretched little cess of checking the worshippers, in their entrance at these sublime temples to the Most High by asking them for twopence? L. E.
Mrs. Partington says that just before the last war with England, circumstances were seen around the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the disk of the sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comets swept the horizon with their operatic tails. Every body said that it portended war, and sure enough it did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson, expatriated the American citizens, and foreign dominion soon became a by-word.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.
Democratic Candidate
FOR CONGRESS,
JEFFERSON FALKNER.
CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS,
SAM. CLARK DAILEY,
(Unionist.)
ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.
FOR THE SENATE,
A. J. WALKER, ESQ.,
J. T. GRANT.
For Representative,
GEO. C. WHITLEY, ESQ.,
W. M. C. PRICE, ESQ.,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN,
W. M. P. DAVIS, ESQ.,
ASA SKELTON, ESQ.,
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG,
JAMES VANSANDT,
WILLIAM YOUNG.
For Tax Collector,
G. B. DOUTHITT, ESQ.
We had roasting-eats last Sunday for dinner.
Chancellor.
The Governor has appointed E. D. Towss, Chancellor for the Northern Division, vice Hon. D. G. Ligon, resigned.
Honor to whom Honor is Due.
The State of South Carolina, has recently presented to our distinguished friend and townsman, Dr. C. J. CLARK, a gold medal, weighing 2 1/2 oz., upon one side of which is a representation of the landing at Vera Cruz; and on the other the South Carolina "Coat of Arms." This honor has been conferred in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Dr. C. to her brave sons who fought, and many of whom fell upon the bloody plains of Mexico in maintaining our honor and defending our common country.
As highly as our friend may prize this gift, coming as it does from so high a source, we doubt not the incense rising daily from the hearts of those gallant men in, to whose wounds he poured the healing balm, will be to him far more grateful, hallowing and satisfying.
This week we run up the name of Jefferson Falkner, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. It is well known that Mr. Falkner was not our first choice; but since the Convention failed to make a nomination, and since the race is narrowed down to a contest between White and Falkner we hesitate not to place the latter at our mast head.—His position we think will satisfy the large body of the Southern Right men; at any rate we have been induced to yield him our support; the reasons for this course can be submitted in very few words. 1st. He is opposed to the Abolition Fillmore-Administration. 2nd. He denounces the compromise measures as unjust to the South. 3d. He recognizes the right of a State peaceably to secede. 4th. He denies the right of the General Government to coerce a sovereign State; and should be elected to Congress and the "sword and the purse" should be demanded for such unholy and fratricidal purposes he would oppose it "at every hazard and to the last extremity" and take position with such sovereign, seceding State.
Wedowee Convention.
We regret to chronicle the fact that the delegates from all the Counties in this District, except Tallapoosa, convened at Wedowee on the 23d ult; and after organizing, ballotted seventy-four times, and failed to select a standard bearer for the approaching contest.
It is a little singular that a selection could not have been made from such an array of champions as was presented to the Convention. Into the hands of their respective friends the claims of Curry, Rice, Garrett and Falkner were committed, but all to no purpose—there was a want of harmony or concession. It is evident "there was a wrong loose somewhere"—nothing was done.
The proceedings of the Convention have not been forwarded for publication, therefore we are unable to give the result of each of the seventy-four ballottings. On the morning of the 24th the Convention adjourned sine die.
We are gratified to learn that

Rice, Curry and Garrett went home in a good humor, satisfied to remain there, since the Convention would not give them the sanction of a nomination. Falkner hunted up White, met him at Centre on last Thursday and has been giving him some "healthy licks" at every appointment since.
A Day in Oxford.
We availed ourselves of an invitation, and spent last Tuesday, the 24th June, in the thriving little town of Oxford, in this county. It was a gala day with the Masonic Fraternity; but the joys and pleasures incident to an occasion like that, were not confined alone to "the mystic tie"—all participated, and seemed to enjoy the varied exercises of the day.
The procession was formed about half past 10 o'clock in the Lodge, and under the guidance of the Marshall, preceded by an elegant and highly accomplished "Brass Band," marched up Main street, and returned to the Academy, where they were greeted by a large assembly of "fair women and brave men." Before the sound of the gavel, the Chaplain, Rev. John Renfro, addressed the Throne of Grace and invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the Order which was then commemorating the birth-day of one of the saints, and upon all Institutions whose efforts are to diffuse a spirit of universal charity, which, like God himself, is love—all love.
The prayer was followed by a spirited performance from the Band; after which, Mr. Hames, the chosen orator, pronounced an able, well written oration in a modest, unassuming manner. The speaker gave a rapid, but satisfactory sketch of the Order. His remarks were replete with arguments proving the necessity of such Associations, and abounded in illustrations showing the tendency of the spirit of Masonry. Mr. Hames' amiability of disposition, which is in such keeping with the precepts of Masonry, and his acknowledged talent as a writer, mark him as a man fitted for usefulness, whether as a private citizen, or an advocate of a time-honored Order.
Immediately after the Oration, while the Band was pouring in to our ears cheering, culminating notes, the procession was again formed and returned to the Lodge.
After adjournment, those who had revelled in the dainties prepared for the mind, and who felt disposed to give strength to the physical man, retired to an adjacent grove, where they partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion.
The afternoon was pleasantly spent in listening to the alternate notes of the Band and the strains of the candidates; five of whom were present, spread themselves, and, doubtless, all made votes. We returned home the same evening, glad that we had not, like the old Roman, to exclaim, "perdidi diem."
Our thanks are due our friends in Oxford for kind attentions.
Mississippi.
GEN. QUITMAN, the bold champion of Southern Rights, and the intended victim to Federal power, has received the nomination of the Democratic State Rights party in Mississippi. His competitor, Gen. Foote, "the Tom Thumb, Lilliputian hero of the last Congress," has been, for some time past, industriously engaged in canvassing the State; but from all accounts, we believe the Quitman and State Rights party will be triumphantly victorious.
We publish below the resolutions adopted by the Convention which gave GEN. QUITMAN the nomination:
Resolutions.
Passed at a Convention of the Democratic State Rights Party of Mississippi, June, 1851.
That this convention disapprove of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the Compromise, and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California, as a State; the division of the State of Texas; and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as an evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States, to destroy their equality in the Union, and place the Government for all time to come under the control of a fanatic and sectional majority.
That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in Congress for

gress for lifeing these measures upon us, and we are wanting in language to express our condemnation of the Southern Senator Representative who voted for the admission of California, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.
That the advocate of State Rights are the true friends of the South and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever; but whilst we assert the right, we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative; and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstances, would be inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this Convention.
That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the Constitution and of the Rights and honor of the South, of whatever party name, are now united in a common cause and can meet together with cordiality and sincerity.
We give below a delicate little *moreau*, expressive of the sentiments of, at least, a few of our distinguished Northern friends.
At a recent "Rantoul Festival," Chelsea, (Mass.) which was attended by George Hood, Mayor of Lynn, Mr. Sewall, late free-soil abolition candidate for Congress in district No. 2, and others of the same kidney, the following words were used in one of the speeches:
"If a slave hunter came to my house I would kill him, take the constitution for his winding sheet, and bury him in hell!"
Later from Texas.
The steamship Pampero, Capt. Wells, which arrived yesterday evening from Galveston, brought \$2,000 in specie on freight. The steamship Fanny, Capt. Foote, from the Brazes, brought \$51,500 25 in specie.
Our dates from Galveston by the Pampero are to the 13th, and from Brownsville, by the Fanny, to the 4th inst.
In relation to the crops, the Galveston Civilian says:
The crops, we are sorry to perceive, have been suffering in some of the interior counties for want of rain. The papers at Washington, on the Brazos, and La Grange, on the Colorado, complain of the dry weather, and say that unless rain comes soon the yield both of corn and cotton will be short. A slight rain visited this city yesterday morning, and from appearances, it is probable that it extended to a good portion of the interior. The Victoria Advocate states that the web worms have made their appearance on Dr. Cooke's plantation in that vicinity, and seriously damaged his cotton crop. We have not learned that they are doing any material damage on any other plantations.
The same paper informs us that McDonald, charged with stealing several thousand dollars from Mr. Tate, at San Antonio, has been made to convict himself of the theft and disgorge the money, by a stratagem—rather a delicate one—of the sheriff. It was agreed between the sheriff and the prisoner that the sheriff should receive one thousand dollars of the stolen money, as a consideration for aiding the thief to escape. The prisoner was to retain the remainder, and the sheriff was to provide him with a fleet horse and arms; he was released from the jail and proceeded to the place of deposit, in company with the sheriff, and the money was disinterred. The thief was then re-arrested, and unless he finds some other means of escape, will doubtless go to the penitentiary for his pains. The Western Texan doubts the propriety of the sheriff's course in the matter.
We learn from the Rio Grande Sentinel that two carpenters, one named Wolf, were murdered at Rio Grande City, on the night of the 25th ult by blows inflicted on the head with a hammer, while sleeping in a small house rented by them. No traces of the perpetrators of the horrible deed have as yet been discovered.
Another Free Soiler Appointed.
By Fillmore.—Grafton Baker, of Missouri, has been appointed by President Fillmore, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the territory of New Mexico. It is well known that Grafton Baker, in the canvass of 1849, contended on the stump, that the *lex loci* of our Mexican territory would prevail despite the constitution, and we have no doubt his appointment was made with that view of the question.
Norfolk Argus.
Good counsel is like unto well-water, that must be drawn up with a pump or bucket; ill counsel is like to conduit water, which, if the cock is turned, runs out alone.

Reported for the Augusta Constitutionalist.
Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.
COTTON MARKET FIRM—DEMAND STEADY.
LARGE FAILURES.
CHARLESTON, June 22, P. M.
The Steamship Arctic arrived at New-York to-day, with later intelligence from Europe.
LIVERPOOL, June 11.
Cotton.—The sales of the four days reach 21,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 5,500 bales. The market is firmer and the demand steady.
There had been several large failures.
New York, June 23, p. m.
Cotton.—The sales to-day reach 1,500 bales, in some instances and 1-8 cent advance.
Rice is dull at 3 1/4 a 3 1/2 cents.
CHARLESTON, June 24, p. m.
Cotton.—The market is depressed. Sales to-day 642 bales at 6 to 9 3/4 cents.
Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
BALTIMORE, June 25.
The steamship Arctic arrived at New-York to-day with one hundred passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 11th inst. The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market since the departure of the Niagara on the 7th instant, amounted to 21,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 5,500. The market was firm, and the demand steady. Breadstuffs had advanced. Flour had improved six pence to nine pence. Corn had advanced six pence. Sugar was active and steady. Coffee was quoted at 9. Molasses was quiet. No sales were taking place in Naval Stores. Money was steady.—The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols closed at 97 7/8 to 98. American Securities were inactive, and unchanged.—The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts were more favorable. Hyde, the Cotton Broker, had failed. His liabilities amount to between 2 and 300,000 pounds sterling. Messrs. Finch, Iron Merchants, had also failed. Their liabilities amount to one hundred and eighty thousand pounds.
The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.
Trade in Amsterdam was stagnant. Coffee, Sugar, and Rice were unchanged. A collision had occurred between the sailors and the Austrian troops at Hamburg, in which several lives were lost.
The Crops in England were promising. The British Parliament had adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays. The Committee on the subject of steam navigation to India had reported against the Panama, and in favor of the Cape of Good Hope route.
Advices from France state that Lamartine was in favor of a revision of the Constitution. The President was about making another tour through the Provinces. In Portugal, Saldanha was becoming unpopular.
NEW ORLEANS, June 20.
Since the reception of the Niagara's advices to-day, only one thousand bales of Cotton have been sold. The sales of the week amount to eight thousand bales. Rice has declined to \$3 3/4.
A Case in Illinois.
We have the report of a fugitive slave case in Chicago in the Commercial of that city. There was considerable excitement there on the 2d inst., owing to the arrest of a fugitive slave, and landlairs were posted up through the city headed "kidnappers," requesting the citizens to rescue the fugitive.
The crowd inside and outside the court room was very great, and there appeared to be a universal sentiment of indignation against a law which tore a man from a free State, deprived him of his God-given rights, and consigned him to hopeless bondage.
The agent for the owner narrowly escaped chastisement from the crowd in the street, as he passed from the court room. He was saluted with hisses and groans. The alleged owner of the slave, we learn, is E. C. Smith, of Lafayette, Missouri.
The case was continued until next day. The law works beautifully.—South Carolinian.
EXPEDITION TO THE GILA.
A company of nearly one hundred men from Alabama, are now on their way to the Gila, to explore the gold region, and probably to establish a settlement in the neighborhood of the old copper mines above Dona Ana. They passed through Jefferson, in Cass county, on the 20th ultimo. The Herald says: "They were all well equipped with guns, one piece of cannon, and wagons, provisions, &c. They belonged to a stock company. All the stock is held in Montgomery, Alabama, by very wealthy and enterprising men, who, if the project is at all successful, intend sending two or three hundred negro men there."
Galveston Paper.

Prof. Dick, of Edinburgh, has pronounced an opinion that hydrophobia is purely a work of the imagination.



POETRY.

A Mother's Eyes.

A mother's eyes are magnets of the child,
To draw him up to boyhood; then, like stars
They are put out by meteoric youth.
Dimming the pure calm of their holy ray.
A mother's eye the grown-up man forgets,
As they had never been; with knitted brow,
The goddess pilot of Ambition's sea,
How stern'd those eyes are with the ghosts
Of ships.
That only drift there through Oblivion's
night,
Touching the shore in silence!

To old age
Remembrance from her portrait life's veil,
And then a mother's eyes look forth again,
And through the soul's dark windows gaze,
Like doves
New-lighted from the sky, and fill it thus
With thoughts of innocence and dreams of
love;
Until our coffin like our cradle grows—
Then sleep we, child-like, hushed in sweet
repose.

A Noble Deed.

The Lynchburg "Virginian" contains a proper and feeling notice of the death and burial of its late Editor, A. W. C. Terry, Esq., who was killed in the street encounter with Mr. Saunders, which it concludes with the following pleasing and touching incident:

"The vast crowd who attended Mr. Terry's remains to their long resting place returned silent and thoughtful to their own homes and slept. On the morrow, as men walked forth in the street, undefined sadness was seated on their countenances—each seeming to feel more than he could utter, and all borne down by the sincerest grief. Can anything be done for the noble dead, seemed to quiver on every lip? Alas! the answer came—'all that can be, has been done for him. But a bright thought all at once seemed to possess and relieve the public mind. Mr. Terry, has left a widow and four beautiful children. Let Lynchburg rear and educate these lovely orphans, and try to make them happy. With close-rapidity the gracious thought spread through the town, giving joy and gladness to the countenances of men, and now making them feel happy in the prospect of doing good. In eight hours from that moment as many thousand dollars in cash were raised for this noble purpose—and other certain contributions, promised—enabling us to state the gratifying fact that the citizens of Lynchburg will immediately invest the sum of ten thousand dollars as a pittance out fund to rear and educate these dear children in a manner commensurate with their worth, and the fond hopes and aspirations of their noble father."

A FOREIGN FREQUENTER.—A Frenchman, who, under the name of Tamar-Bey had arrived at the highest dignities at the East, has just died at Tripoli. His original name was Souchoon, and he was a drummer boy in the army of Egypt in 1798. After the battle of Helopolis, he and some others fell into an ambuscade in the desert and were made prisoners. Djezzar ordered the whole of them to be put to death; but the officer charged to carry the order into execution, being touched with the extreme youth of Souchoon, spared his life, and sold him as a slave to the Pacha of Tripoli. The latter incorporated him in his troops, and soon discovered in him so great a capacity that he degrades he raised him to the highest ranks, and at last made him Governor of Andjeliah in his dominions. His administration was marked with great energy and firmness, which in the end led to the establishment of order and prosperity.

He died lately, at the advanced age 68, during a visit which he was paying to the Pacha of Tripoli.

NEWSPAPER ON SILE.—In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary dimensions is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that in 1797, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was sentenced to be put to death. Several numbers of this paper are preserved in the boy's library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

David Crockett used to say of the late Philip Hone, with whom he was in Congress, that he was the pettiest man he ever knew—"cause why?" said the Colonel, "he allers puts his bottle on the side-board before he asks you to drink; and then turns his back so as not to see how much you take." This," adds the Colonel, "is what I call real pettiness."

A large portion of a work of Origen, supposed to be lost, has been recently found among some Greek manuscripts in Paris.

GOODS.

SELLING LOW.
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
And a choice variety of FANCY GOODS; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewellery; and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.
GEORGE STILES.
April 8, 1851.

New Beautiful and Cheap!
G. Newbourn,
TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

His stock comprises every variety of STABLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style—together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and newest styles and fashion—it consists of Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab &c. et al, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy; Black and white, Drawers, Suspender, oaks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accordions, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Ladies are especially invited; no charge for looking.

Walker & Pettit,
ARE now receiving a large stock of new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the few or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Peck, 5 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.
April 8, 1851.

GREAT INDUCEMENT!

Selling off at cost and carriage. DESIGNED to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.

G. NEWBOURN.

N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given.
May 20, 1851. G. N.

TO THE PATRONS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs, over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's.
W. W. HUGHE.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of May, 1851, on the estate of Wiley Looney, late of said county, deceased, by the Hon. Irby Woodley, Judge of Probate Court of St. Clair county, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY LOONEY, Adm'r.
LORINDA W. LOONEY, Adm'r.
June 3, 1851. 6t

A Valuable Library for Sale.
WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 25th July next, at auction, by the undersigned, the LAW LIBRARY of her late husband, Robert W. Smith, deceased, containing between two and three hundred volumes of well selected standard works, on Law and Equity, of the latest English and American editions, nearly all new. Also, a well selected Family Library.

At the same time she will sell all her household and kitchen furniture. The sale is one of necessity, to enable her to move to her relations and friends in Western Texas. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Two good Horses or Mules, and a Horse Wagon are wanted.
ELIZABETH SMITH.
June 17, 1851.

For Sale.
TWO likely young Mules. Apply to
J. F. GRANT.

ROME DIRECTORY.

J. W. M. BERRIN,
OSGOOD, ALBROOK & Co.,
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.
BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851. 1y

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crochery and Glassware.
A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
Store under the Hillburn House, near the Depot, Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851. 1y

HILBURN HOUSE, ROME, GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the RAIL ROAD and STAMBOUR DEPOSITS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.
December 1, 1851. 1y

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c. and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the country.
WILLIAM WILMEE.
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y

NEW STORE, STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crochery, Druggs, Paints, Oils, Dry Goods, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY.

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and ground Bones Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851. 1y

George Bone,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c. of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.
East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, J. G. McKEITH.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.
Depot Square, East side of Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.
March 11, 1851. 1y

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.
KEEPS on hand, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Apples, Peaches, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Gentian Root, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Sarsaparilla, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nuts, Peaches, Apples, Oils, Candles, all sorts, everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.
I want to buy regularly through the post, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c. Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy, to say.

He can say that a better, and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.
Repairing done promptly and neatly.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

GRANITE STORE, Johnson, Pope & Co.

BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles of Ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Borgees, Tissues, Crep De Paris, Brocade, Cophins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit.

Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crochery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign, and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.
April 15, 1851. 1y

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLUM from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale.
SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.

April 8, 1851. 1y

Crawford & McMichael,

HAVE associated themselves in the Cabinet business, and moved their shop to Brock's new building one door South of Cross Office, where they are prepared to furnish the public with every article in their line put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble, Slabs, Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your order—1y

Cabinet Making, Chapel R. Lester.

IS prepared to do all work in his line in the most durable, neat, and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently located in the town of Rome, he feels that he will be able to give more attention to the quality of materials and construction; neither will he be under any other workman's articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture with pleasure call and see his stock in quantity and price. His shop is immediately back of No. 11, Fleming's Carriage shop.
April 8, 1851. 1y

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup, Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.
Dec 17, 1850. 1y

W. B. BOWEN & COMPANY.

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.
December 24th, 1850.

Dr. William Gleize,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he designs to commence the practice of his profession, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office 4 doors South of the "Sunny South" Office.
April 1, 1851. 1y

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry
Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Plaster, for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851.

TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags, for sale by
G. NEWBOURN.
April 22, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sarsaparilla, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 8, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.

F. T. WILLIS & CO., Factors and Commission Merchants, SAVANNAH, GA.

Return thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in Augusta and Savannah, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other Country produce, (affording at all times a choice of market's) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBETH HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850. 1y

W. Antignac, Evans & Co., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Sale-room on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.
Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1850.

GIBBS & McCORD,

Warehouse and Commission Merchants, The Antish St. Augusta, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED have leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the

New Fire Proof Warehouse recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Hey street, where they have permanently located, and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments, of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and Family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

Cash Advances will be made on produce in store when required. Their charges will conform to the established rates.
Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co., of Rome, Ga., are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.
THOS. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 16, 1851.

Coosa Hall, WETUMPAKALA.

THE undersigned have taken charge of the above Establishment for a term of years. The House is refitted, and furnished with polite, attention and active servants, and their Table shall be furnished with all the place and country affords. They hope, from the long experience of the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with their united efforts to please and render comfortable all who may call, that a liberal patronage will be extended to them.

S. EDMONDSON & SON.

There is connected with the House at large Sale and Livery Stable, where Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and Buggies can be had for hire. Passengers will be sent to any point they may desire to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, night week or year, and Drives at all times, accompanied with Stock Lots.
W. B. HARRINGTON.
April 22, 1851.

T. WARWICK, Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewels.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Alexandria Academy.

THE exercises of the present session of this institution will close on the 3d day of July. The students will be examined in various branches, which, perhaps, will interest all who may attend. The evening of the 3d will be devoted to exercises in Eloquence; after which there will follow some amusing Dialogues. The 4th of July will be celebrated at the Academy by various addresses, some of which will be delivered by the students, and some by orators from a distance. We hope the people, generally, will meet us on that day, and commencing their patriotic feelings in commemoration of the natal day of our independence.

B. BEWLEY, Teacher.
May 27, 1851. 6t

Executors Notice.

LETTERS testamentary of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Mickle, sen., late of Randolph county, Alabama, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them duly proven within the time required by law, or they will be forever barred.

JEREMIAH MICKLE, Jr., and ERVIN H. DII AARON, Executors.
May 27, 1851.—\$350. 6t

New Spring Goods.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of seasonable Spring and Summer Goods. Carefully selected with taste and good judgment and selling at the most reasonable prices.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

JOB PRINTING, OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blank Notes, Labels, &c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.
Orders respectfully solicited.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANOLPH COUNTY.

Portate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of April, 1851.

THIS day came John T. Cason, by his attorney, John T. Heflin, and filed his petition in writing, praying the court to compel William C. Kennedy, the Administrator of John W. Striplin, deceased, to convey to the said John T. Cason, titles to the following lands, to-wit: the North East fourth, of the South East quarter, of Section thirty-four, in Township seventeen, of Range nine, East, which lands, as aforesaid, the John W. Striplin, did, in his life time, bind himself by bond, to convey to said petitioner, titles to said land.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three months in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested, that on the 2nd Monday in August next, there will be held a Probate court in the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place, all persons are notified, that has any interest, to appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

JOSEPH BENTON, Judge of Probate.
April 29, 1851.—m3m 89

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm on which I now reside, 6 miles west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles from Greensport. This tract contains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, 160 acres of the very best cotton land, above overflow—an excellent orchard, fine meadows, adjoining vacant lands on the North and South; as healthy as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell, and go west.
JAS. M. EDWARDS.
June 17, 1851.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of John Smith, late of Cherokee county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate, for said county, on the 9th day of June, 1851.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH SMITH, JOHN C. WEST, Adm'rs.
June 17, 1851.—6t

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes, of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Mechanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY SHADRER, Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

Committed.

TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 28th day of May, a negro man, about 27 years of age, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to David Parkes, of the State of Mississippi. Said boy is 5 feet 5 inches high, and of dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; or

From the Charleston Mercury
Telegraphic Intelligence.
New York, June 27.
The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1200 bales, at one-fourth advance on the higher qualities since the arrival of the Europe.

Baltimore, June 27.
The President of the United States had a grand reception yesterday on his return from Norfolk, and partakes of a public dinner to-day.

New Orleans, June 25.
The sales of Cotton to-day were fully 2000 bales, when the demand was checked by the difficulty in passing bills of Exchange. Low Middling, seven and one-half; Strict Middling, eight to eight 1-4.

(From the New Orleans Delta.)
The History of a "Pirate."
Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRANGERO.
I am a Cuban—a Creole of the glittering star of the Antilles—Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand massive old castle, built ere the red cross England waved over the ramparts of Moro. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a foreign land, sentenced to death at home; proscribed as and "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate"! My beautiful wife—my Sabanita—lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope of my manhood—was struck in the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he would not tell whether his father had fled; that father on whose head a price had been set—a price which the diverted blood-hounds, coerced! The lands of my father seized by the same tyrant bands, have been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-fields wherein I waned, in my happy childhood, are sold to those who have no association there to love, save the sordid gain they may yield! "And why is this?" the reader asks. I will reply: and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn forever before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such "pirates" as Lafayette—a DeKalb—a De Grasse—a D'Eustache—a Pulaski—a Montgomery aided in gaining to her that freedom.

When Tacón, iron-hearted and iron-handed was Governor General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the guardianship of the Government, (I should have premised that I was an orphan) I married one whom I loved from my early boyhood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and the Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacón had gone, and after Espeleta—less a tyrant, but more a villain than the first—came in, times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—no cane of sugar grew, that was not counted—not taxed. Murmur not, ye tithing-men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (no home allusion) whose lives depend upon the bowstring and fickle mind of an imperious Sultan! Ye are safer far, and happier too, than the Crescent of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympathies with, no ties to bind him to the soil of the island. But back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away. Laden with riches, wronged unjustly from the people, he returned to Spain—rich in all save honor, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Ancona followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Civil flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came—the descendant of a Celtic, a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt Government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not all that the "mother Government" wished. He could not be all a villain! He was cruel—he heeded not the value of life—yet he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not kill on suspicion! He, too, was recalled, and Alcega came! Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh they breathed; a threat whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported; and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property; the garrote, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth!

Yet, why do I wander from my own history; it is brief, and I will not trouble you long. When Alcega came, my boy, Castello, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful, though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new one, who came well recommended, even as a gentleman whose poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated him as a gentleman, and as a friend. That man was a spy of Alcega's! Not a word passed from my lips; not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master, as I afterwards learned! One night, never shall I forget, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose; a merchant from New York whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop; and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of that under which I suffered. My overseer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had said.

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a guard of soldiers were riding toward the house. In an instant I knew all; comprehended my danger, and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she cried; "it will be death if they seize you." "I cannot leave you!" was my reply. "They will not harm me," she answered; "go, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. Hastily I awoke him, stated the facts, and as our boat entered the river, we left it by a back entrance, gained the boat, and in three hours I was safe in my vessel. I sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I await for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent question. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A price was placed on my head; my estate confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. I am near; widowed, childless, poor, wretched! And, because, with a few brave, chivalrous noblemen, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains, I learn that I am considered a robber and a pirate. I forbear to comment on this! Through the land wherein I have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I will not complain, but, hiding that time, when might yield to right, when Cuba will be free.

Remain the "EXILE."
New Orleans, May 21, 1851.
"Mr. Higgins" according to the New York Spirit of the Times—that paper of never ending fun—was an unfortunate man. He fell in love with Miss Jenkins, and being bashful, made his wishes known to the lady through some very fine verses, which he put in his vest pocket and carried them to his sweet heart himself. Through mistake he handed her the following note which appeared to be in the other pocket:

"Sir—I doant consider your conduct becoming of a gentleman not to mention an addresser not to pay the 2 and 9 as you o me so long a poor low widdler and shall summins you to Covante Korte if not paid at wunce.

He did not learn of the fatal error till he received by the hand of a nice little negro boy, the following note in reply:

"Miss Jenkins' compliments to Mr. Higgins, and returns him the paper he left. Miss J. She cannot understand what Mr. Higgins could mean in giving the note to her, as it cannot possibly be any affair of hers. If Mr. Higgins means that he is in want of a small loan, no doubt her mamma will be happy to supply Mr. Higgins; but he really should apply in a less extraordinary manner."

In the "Recollections and Anecdotes of the Presidents of the United States," published in Arthur's Home Gazette, a very graphic and stirring account is given of the scene in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the eventful and exciting occasion of the election by that body of a President of the United States. After describing the intense and absorbing interest evinced by every human being in Washington, and the successful opposition of Mr. McDuffie to an attempt to exclude the people from witnessing the acts of their representatives, that gentleman pledging himself for their orderly deportment while looking on such a spectacle, the writer thus proceeds—*Mo. Tribune.*

"At length the Speaker's hammer fell. A dead silence instantly prevailed, and the respective delegations assembled and took their seats around the tables prepared for them. It was my privilege, from an elevated position on the right hand of the chair, to enjoy a full view of all the grounds; and I have preserved a rude and hasty sketch which I caught of their positions while the first ballot was proceeding. Each delegation appointed one of their number to act as Chairman, collect their votes, and report the result. The delegations voted by pluralities. However, in each, received the most votes, was reported as the choice of that delegation. There were twenty-four of these groups; and when the votes had been gathered in each, they were called upon to report, which they did in succession. *viva voce*, commencing at Maine. The silence was like that of a sepulchre. Men's breath was suspended as State after State uttered its voice; and oh, can I ever forget the moment when the Speaker, standing up in his place, declared, in a clear sonorous voice, that seemed to pierce through bone and marrow, that John Q. Adams, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March next ensuing.

"Then arose such a shout from the galleries as seemed to lift the very dome of the Hall. Mr. McDuffie, (whose candidate had been defeated, whose eager hopes had been blasted, and whose personal pledge for the good order of the assembly was remembered by all,) sprang up in such excitement from the ground, and in a voice that rang above all the tumultuous plaudits of the spectators, cried, 'Mr. Speaker! I move the galleries be cleared.' The question was put, and carried. 'Yes,' said a foreign minister to another who stood by his side, 'but how are you going to do it? A natural question enough for a European, ignorant of the country and the people. Here were no guards, no gens d'armes, not even a constable; how was the order to be enforced?'

"He soon saw, and while he gazed, seemed penetrated with speechless wonder. No sooner had the speaker given the order, 'The Sergeant at arms will clear the galleries,' than an active, slender young man, of graceful form and with brilliant black eyes, darted from his place, and mounting, (I did not see how,) to the broad stone cornice which runs all around the hall in front of, and below the breastwork of the galleries, motioned with his arm to the dark, dense, and almost suffocated mass of human beings before him, exclaiming, 'gentlemen the speaker orders the galleries to be cleared; you must retire—clear the galleries.' And at his word, like a flock of quiet, passive sheep, when the gate of their pen is thrown open, out went the entire crowd, without a word of complaint or remonstrance, and in an incredibly short time, not a soul was left behind. The foreign minister lifted up his hand in amazement, and exclaimed, 'What a government! What a people!'

"How SCHOLARS ARE MADE—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so he is the maker of his own mind. The creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action and by its own action it will certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, educate himself. His books and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence, because nature had given strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught how to bend it."

Daniel Webster.

Kossuth, it is reported, has been liberated, on condition that he and his Hungarian refugees immediately quit Europe.

Congressional Appointments.
SAM. CLARK DAILEY will address the people of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, viz:
Arbuckle, Randolph, Friday, July 18
Fair Play, Benton, Saturday, " 19
Centre, Cherokee, Monday, " 20
Hendrix, 24 Roads, Tuesday, " 21
Gaylesville, Cherokee, Wednesday, " 22
Ludwig, Benton, Thursday, " 23
White Plains, Benton, Friday, " 24
Malady's Store, Saturday, " 25

THE candidates for the Legislature will address the people at the times and places following, to-wit:
Hogue's old place, Temple, Wednesday, " 9
Court Ground, Mercedine B. Friday, " 11
" Pound's Bt, Saturday, " 12
Bacchus Store, Monday, " 14
Duffee's, Tuesday, " 15
Sugar Hill, Wednesday, " 16
Tongue's Road, Thursday, " 17
Oxley, Friday, " 18
Malady's, Saturday, " 19
Colby's, Sunday, " 20
Palsville, Monday, " 21

THE candidates for Congress in the 1th District will address the people at the times and places following, viz:
In TALLADEGA COUNTY.
Talladega, Monday, July 7th
Geo. W. Wilson's, Tuesday, " 8
In TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.
Pinckneyville, Wednesday, July 9th
Youngville, Thursday, " 10
Dadeville, Friday, " 11
Dadeville, Saturday, " 12
Rome, Monday, " 14
Goldville, Tuesday, " 15
In CHALMERS COUNTY.
Oak Grove, Thursday, July 15th
Conasa, Wednesday, " 16
Lafayette, Thursday, " 17
Frederia, Friday, " 18
Gregg's Mill, Saturday, " 19
In RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Rome, Monday, July 21st
Wedowee, Tuesday, " 22
Lundy's Store, Wednesday, " 23
Arbuckle, Wednesday, " 24
Malady's Store, Thursday, " 25

Rome Prices Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.
ARTICLES. & CTS. & CTS.
Bacon, Ham, 12 1/2
Sides, 11 1/2
Bacon, Dried, 10 1/2
Candles, 20
Spirits, 16 1/2
Coffee, 30
Sugar, 24
Rice, 12 1/2
Corn, 10
Oats, 8
Wheat, 12 1/2
Flour, 24
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl, 21 50
No. 2, " 20 50
No. 3, " 19 50
Iron, Sweden, 40
English, 35
Nails, 10
Rope, 12 1/2
Lead, 10
Molasses, 1st, per gal, W. I., 27 1/2
Nails, Keg, 10
Sails, Liverpool, per sack, 2 00
Tobacco, 10
Sugar, No. 1, Orleans, 12 1/2
Loaf, 12 1/2
Crushed, 12 1/2
Tallow, 10
Wool, raw, 20
Hides, 20

THE annual Camp-Meeting at Carmel Presbyterian Church, will commence on Thursday evening before the first Sabbath of August. The encampment is situated seventeen miles north from Jacksonville on the Rome road.
C. R. SMITH.

COMMITTED
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 25th day of June, a negro man, a runaway slave about 24 years of age, who says his name is Henry, and that he belongs to John Prince of this State. Said boy is 5 feet high, and a bright mulatto; one small scar on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, in such cases made and provided for.
JAS. S. CLEMENT, S.F.
July 8, 1851.

COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala., on the 30th of June, last, a negro boy, who says his name is Anderson, and that he belongs to Sterling Lane, of Talladega County, Ala. Said boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high and dark mulatto complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. T. NUNNELLEY, Jailor.
July 8, 1851.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Joseph T. Harkins, late of said county, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.
SARAH HARKINS, Executrix.
July 8, 1851.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain note of hand given by Silas Woodruff to D. Fleish, for fifteen dollars, due the 1st of October next. As the consideration for which said note was given has failed I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
SILAS WOODRUFF.
July 8, 1851.

Attention, Bent No. 6.
YOU are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville on Saturday the 19th inst., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
WYLLIE CARPENTER, Captain.
July 8, 1851.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GEORGE & MOORE.
July 8, 1851.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 8th June last.
Arnold Lemuel N Medical Sam'l
Bowen Miss Mary Montgomery George
Box Cornelius 2 Nabors Benjamin
Bush John W Naisy Jesse
" Wm F Owens John
Crankfield Miss Jane Palmer John B 3
C Davis Wm Parkhill L M
Dadd John Phillips Mark
Doss Wm " Wm
Draper Joshua Poore Joseph
Dunkin Abraham Foster A T
Scies J G Ramsey John sen
Els on Allen and Reinheart G R
Evans P R Richey John R
Figgins W R Kasey B F
French Wm Rutledge Wm
Gaines F Smith Enoch 2
Gill Thomas Y " Thomas
Gillett C G Steward Sarah M
Goodwin John Swan Miss Mary L
Gay Thomas or Tatum Miss Eliza
Obeliah Wright " Wm
Hall James Taylor James
Hampton Wade Thackerston Wm 2
Hicks Matthew Vessel John
Hill John Vessell John
Hodges Thompson Vessell Jesse
Howser Daniel Ward Alex'r
Johnson Lucid Weaver Lawson
Kerr Thos Wheeler M T
Kilian Henry White Benj H
Linder P P " David
Lively Philip " Mrs. Elizabeth
Long A H " Nathan N
McCluskey Alex'r Whorton Joel
McGowan R Woodley Caleb
McLaughlin Geo T Wood G W E
McMurry Wm 2 " Wm
Maddox John " John Easter
Mayben Thomas Young Isaac
Mayfield Philip 3 " James
July 8, 1851. GEG. HOKE, P. M.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.
NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

GLOBE HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
L. S. MORRIS.
April 15, 1851. 1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.
April 15, 1851. 1y

J. & S. BONES & Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

F. A. HOLMAN & Co.
Direct Importers of
CHECKERS, CHINA and GLASS WARE—will fill all orders at Charleston prices.
April 15, 1851. 1y

W. E. JACKSON & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masson to Hall Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.
New Goods received daily. April 15, 1851. 1y

T. BRENNANT & Co.
Dealers in
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at wholesale at the store lately occupied by Kerts and Hope, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & Co.
DEALERS IN
PIANO FORTES, Music Books, Stationery, &c. 231 and 235, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C.
A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and New York, at wholesale and retail prices. Also, a large stock of Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash or on acceptance.
April 15, 1851. 1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
April 15, 1851. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters at Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.
From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or New York. They challenge a comparison with other markets.
April 15, 1851. 1y

A. LAPITTE,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. P. King, A. Lafitte & Co.,
G. T. Deric, Esq., Charleston,
John M. Adams, Esq., S. C.
Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

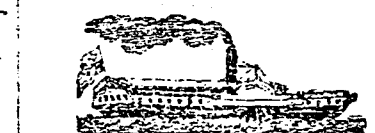
DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Superfine and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can, be held in any in the Southern States.
April 15, 1851. 1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
G. & Co., &c.
GOLD and Silver Watch.
es, of all kinds.
Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods.
Fancy Hardware and Cutlery.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.
Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds.
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols.
Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and silver.
Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others.
China Ware, Cut Glass Ware of latest style.
Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.
Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs.
Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices.
CLARK, RACKETT & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods.
Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.
N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, anything in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time.
April 15, 1851. 1y

WASHINGTON HALL.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall delectably popular.
JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.
Geo. R. Frazier, Supt.
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, 1851. 1y

Henry Moore,
DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices Call and see. April 15, 1851. 1y

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STAM PACKETS.
Leaves every Saturday afternoon—
Through in 60 Hours.
THE NEW STEAM SHIP



MARION, 1200 TONS—CAPT. M. BERRY.
Steam Ship SOUTHERNER.
1200 TONS—CAPT. JAS. DICKINSON.
THE splendid Ocean Steamer, will leave Adger's Wharves, regularly, every Saturday afternoon, throughout the year. The MARION commences her trips, leaving here Saturday, May 31st.
Passengers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent at Charleston, S. C.
HENRY MISSROON.
Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharves. May 1.
Cabin Passage, \$25
Steetage, 8
No Berth secured until paid for.

The SOUTHERNER will leave Charleston for New York, on Saturday afternoon, 10th and 24th May.
May 13, 1851.

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTIC
Steam Navigation Company's Line, BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C.
Steamships Osprey & Albatros.
THE above steam ships forming this line will, from and after the first day of March 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston, one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every Saturday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western trains, and leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed.
Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New York. Fare, Three Dollars.
RATES OF FARE:
Ladies' Saloon, State room Berths \$20 00
Gentlemen's " " " 20 00
Steetage Passage " " 10 00
For further particulars, apply to J. S. BEACH, the agent at Charleston, or to JOHN L. LINTON, No. 87 South Wharves, Phila. April 22, 1851. 1y

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STAM PACKETS.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
The Steamship SOUTHERNER, Capt. John Dickinson will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows:
Saturday, Jan'y 25
Saturday, Feb'y 6 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
after which time she will leave as usual at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.
HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851. 1y

A LARGE Lot of Havana, Colorado and Regalia Cigars for sale cheap by
G. NEWBOUR.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.
FEB 20
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
L. L. BUTTERFIELD.

Shackelford & Graesser,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
APRIL 1, 1851.

PLANES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

Whole No. 766.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

AND
J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, or to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
If postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whately,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.
THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMSON, R. W. COBB,
THOMSON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
TALLADEGA, DE KALB, MARSHALL, CHEROKEE AND BENTON COUNTIES, and will attend to all claims entrusted collection.
Office at Centre, Ala.
April 29, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,
AND VICES, for sale by
JOSEPH & ABERNATHY.

Farewell Address of Geo. Washington.

PRESIDENT, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1797.
Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred, or a habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools, dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humors, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit; but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest, for observing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own resources.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
United States, 17th Sept., 1796.

The Bloomer Costume in New Orleans.

The Picayune says, a lady correspondent, who signs herself, "Jeremiah Jones's Wife, Sally," has written us her mind in relation to the Bloomer costume, which she does not seem to affect to any considerable extent. We give an extract.

You must know, gentlemen, that I am a lady of rather extensive dimensions, and I would just ask you to imagine a woman five feet one inch in height, weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty pounds, dressed in a short dress and full pants, and tell me what sort of a figure do you think she would cut? To my mind she would have very much the appearance of a well-filled meal bag perambulating the streets. But I and others in the same category are not the only ones to be considered in this proposed reform.

Mrs. Jones winds up her communication in the following tart and spirited manner:
Fashion is despotic, and it is an old and well known proverb that it is as well to be out of the world as out of the fashion; and if we will all be compelled to adopt this new style, it will at least have one good effect, namely, to make some men's wives "keep at home," and among that number I am thinking will be Jeremiah Jones's wife, SALLY.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency.

From the Mobile Register.

Anecdote of the English Turf.

TRANSLATED FROM THE "COURIER DES ETATS UNIS"—BY OCTAVIA.
Several of the most celebrated characters of the English "Jockey Club," were at the races of Satony on last Thursday. The attention of the Parisians was principally fixed upon Lord M——, who has long been known to them by reputation. Lord M—— is one of the richest, and most distinguished of the British aristocracy. Not content with the glory which he has acquired upon the turf he has distinguished himself still more by his eccentricities, even among his countrymen, who are truly a nation of oddities.

Among the valuable horses, belonging to Lord M——, (that have achieved numerous triumphs and won countless purses,) there was one named Tiberius, famed for his great beauty, his superior qualities, and his brilliant exploits. His reputation as a racer, was unsurpassed. Very recently, at Ascott races, just as the gallant Tiberius was about strating, a horse rushed violently upon him, and threw him against a post of the enclosure, thereby breaking his leg.

This event produced a sensation difficult to describe. Immense sums of money had been bet on Tiberius, and these were all lost by this fatal casualty, for, by a law of the British turf, an accident of this kind does not annul the bets. Lord M—— lost £10,000 sterling! But this was nothing to the loss of Tiberius who was of inestimable value, yielding each year an immense revenue to his proprietor. The evil was irreparable. The surgeons declared that there was no hope of recovery, and Tiberius was immediately killed. He expired on the field of battle like a noble hero, as he was.

Two days after this catastrophe, the races ended. Lord M—— invited the elite of the sportsmen, to a banquet, which he gave at his chateau, near Ascott. The guests were chosen from among the noblest of the English aristocracy. Lord M—— has always been renowned for his table. He has a French Cook—a true artist. His guests were delighted with the exquisite delicacy of the meats served up to them. They frequently asked "what is this delicious game?" "what this savory flesh?" It was in truth entirely disguised by the originality of the dressing.

Towards the end of the repast, when the true English enjoyment of drinking began, the conversation turned on the turf, and the name of Tiberius was several times mentioned with eulogy. The host then arose, and said gravely, "my Lords, I propose a toast to 'the Muses of Tiberius.'" This proposition was received with acclamation. The great started up holding their glasses as high as their eyes. Lord M—— continued: "Let us drink to the memory of Tiberius, the most beautiful, the most valiant courser that ever trod the turf of Britain."

Shouts rent the air, and the glasses were emptied in an instant. But Lord M—— made a sign that he had not yet finished. The glasses were refilled, and he continued: "You all know the grand exploits of this wonderful horse. His renown will live forever in the annals of time. But it is for us to honor his mortal remains. I wish that this noble horse should have a tomb worthy of him. Therefore my Lords, I have had him served up at this repast! Yes, my Lords, the meat which you have pronounced exquisite, is horse flesh! You have eaten Tiberius, and a tomb, worthy of him, I have made in your noble stomachs! May he be easy of digestion!"

At these words the enthusiasm of the noble Lords burst forth.—The idea appeared to them sublime. They drained their glasses, again and again, to the honor of the defunct, and to moisten his remains.

EUGENE GUINOT.
A UNIVERSAL MORAL PANACEA.—The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of leaves, plants, and roots, which, if taken without a very false, will make any man respectable and happy:
Leave off drinking.
Leave off smoking.
Leave off chewing.
Leave off snuffing.
Leave off swearing.
Leave the gals alone.
Plant your pleasures in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Root your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.
For directions see the Holy Scriptures, and beware of counterfeit cures and quack theories.

Although most of our readers are not directly interested in the contest now going on in the 3d Congressional District, between Messrs. Harris and Mudd, yet, as Mr. Harris has been branded by some, hereabouts, as a submissionist, we give the following letter from this distinguished and faithful southerner, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded by Gen. C. Robinson, who had been solicited to oppose Mr. H. We imagine this will be a settler, and skeptics will no longer doubt.

WETUMPKA, June 17, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—On my return home yesterday evening, after an absence of a few days, I found your letter, and now reply.

I feel prepared now, (as I have even theretofore done,) to you, and the Southern Rights men in your part of the District, the utmost disinterestedness in the position they have taken. That I have differed upon what are mere questions of policy with some of you, is perhaps my misfortune, but I am equally sincere. Upon the opinions laid down in my letter I still stand.—They have been criticised in the spirit of much unkindness, and I feel great injustice. Conclusions have been deduced from my letter, not justified by any fair rule of interpretation.

The leading points in my letter are—

1st. That I approve the principles of the Montgomery Resolutions.

2d. That I believe in the wrongs recounted, and that it was the duty of the Southern States to have insisted upon a full recognition of their rights, &c.

3d. That the right of secession belongs to each State separately, from the Union.

4th. That each State must judge for itself of the time, cause and occasion.

5th. That the issue presented to the South of abolition (at some time) or secession.

6th. That the causes in operation must force a decision sooner or later.

7th. As a matter of fact, that the Southern States as a whole, have determined not to secede for what has been done, at least for the present. (See the action of all the States but South Carolina.)

8th. That in a matter of such moment as a dissolution of the Union, one State should not act alone, when any reasonable prospect existed that "other interested to the same extent" (that is my language) may be prepared for co-operation. My reason as expressed, is "the policy requires that no one should do what may result disastrously to all." For these reasons, I declared I would vote against the separate secession of Alabama, even though I should know I was in a minority. But of course, owing my allegiance to Alabama, I should follow her policy wrong. This is but an abstract question, for no one supposes she will secede for past grievances alone.

9th. I have concurred with her most distinguished and trusty statesman, that South Carolina ought not to secede when such division exists among the surrounding States. 'Tis because I believe. If she acts I want her supported.

10th. Believing the South would not act, and regretting it, as my whole letter implies, and I ask you to read it again on this subject! I then propose the next best thing I could think of, especially that of awakening the South "to a sense of its danger," and a preparation for "the severe trials through which we are destined to pass." I wish it distinctly understood that I revoke no part of my letter, when I have interpreted, according to my meaning, which seems plain to me, and to most of my friends, as well as to the submission press. The Selma paper has done me more justice, in attempting to condemn my letter, than those from whom I look for more charity. It says, "Mr. Harris does not wish to strike till the South is prepared." I endorse it, and shall take public occasion, when I go to Cahaba, to thank him for his unintentional defence of me. What separates us on this point is a difference of opinion as to what is policy. I may be wrong, but think I am right, but for that reason do not feel disposed to visit any one with the measure of intolerance which those with whom I chiefly sympathize have denounced upon me. My friends may discard me, General, but they can never drive me from the Southern Rights party. They may exclude me from their counsel chamber, (as they have been advised to do,) but I'll stand at the door.

As to the resolution recently adopted at Montgomery, I say that I am not for asserting right for all, against the exercise against which we deny—then have spoken and resolved to no purpose, and fallen beneath the pity of our oppressors. An attack on South Carolina, is at attack on Alabama, and every citizen personally—a conversation of the citizen into a subject, and a transformation of our federative system, into a popular despotism. Give us a hereditary monarchy first!

South Carolina has the right to secede; the Government has no right to coerce her, for she has been wronged, and has the exclusive right to judge for herself.

If the sword is drawn, I trust that every Southern bosom may be a shield, to protect the soil that covers the Marions, the Sumpters, and Calhouns, who have shed so much glory on their country.

In haste, but truly yours,
S. W. HARRIS.
Gen. C. Robinson.

Description of a Storm.

The Rev. J. T. Headley is celebrated for his powers of description. We have been forcibly struck with the scene described in the following extract from one of his letters. We think that our readers will be gratified by a perusal of it. Mr. Headley is publishing a series of letters in the New York Observer.

"I scarce ever look on a thunder storm without thinking of a scene I once witnessed in a devastating hurricane. It was evening, and the congregation were all assembled, when a gust of wind smote the building with such fury, that the doors were burst open as with the blow of a hammer. In an instant this vast area was filled with a cloud of dust, the lights were extinguished, and sudden darkness settled on the striking multitude. A body of men with admirable presence of mind precepted themselves on the doors, and forcing them back barricaded them. It was shouted out that the doors were locked, and no one must stir. In a few seconds all was still as the grave, save the shriek of the wind as it pressed with awful strength against the building, or the half hysterical sob that rose at intervals from different parts of the house. At length there came a flash of lightning rending the gloom, and revealing such a sea of pallid faces as I never before gazed upon. The clergyman in the pulpit also flashed out in that sudden gleam, calm and still as a statue. A low deep growl hardly sounding like thunder, followed, forcing its way thro' the troubled heavens, and then a few big rain drops smote the windows like hailstones. In the midst of this solemn silence within, and wild turmoil without, the clergyman arose, and as the flame of a single candle which had been lighted off on his features, he turned his eyes around on the audience, scarce visible in the gloom, and with a voice slow and solemn, exclaimed, 'Sinner, the God that rides on that storm, and speaks in that thunder, is the God against whom you are sinning.' Had a thunder-bolt crashed through the roof, it would hardly have inspired greater terror. Every heart was already standing still in awe and affright, and the boldest held his breath as the hurricane embraced that building in its wild and wrathful arms; and this sudden announcement seemed to make the uproar without so longer the war of elements, but the footsteps of an avenging God. A shiver ran through the audience, and half-choked sobs arose from every part of the church. I was young then, and though I have been in many a scene of greater danger since, and looked on death in many forms, yet all are dim remembrances compared to the impressions of that hour. It hovered was no trifling peril we were in, for in a few moments the doors were open, and the hurricane filled the archway of the roof. The building it was found afterwards, had been jarred from its foundations, and in a few minutes more it would probably have shared the fate of the sheds without, and barns, and forest trees that were prostrated by its fury.

To think that an eternity of bliss depends upon the purity of a few years of earthly existence, is an overwhelming thought. How great is the inducement to study truth and cultivate virtue.

A large retinue upon a small income, like a large cascade upon a small stream, tends to discover its tenuity.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.

Extracts from Com. Stockton's Oration.

Our lot has been cast in pleasant places, but we have fallen upon evil times. At the North, a fanaticism, the wildest and most indefensible that ever swayed the passions of men, is at work to strike down all that is valuable upon earth of human liberty, in the vain and delusive expectation of reconstructing upon its ruins some Utopian system of beatific bliss, and of the equality of the white and black races. At the South the revolution have been the cause of the most terrible wrongs, and the last of constant and reiterated insults, the men of the South are preparing for war, in the hope of redressing their wrongs, and avenging their insults by an appeal to the sword. Every North wind goes southward freighted with libels and insults, and every southern breeze bears on its wings notes of defiance and revenge. Thus two great principles, never before in the history of our race reconciled or appeased but by blood, stand in hostile array to each other. Yet there are those who say that there is no danger of a conflict—no danger to the safety of the Union. With the thunders of secession roaring along the southern coast, and the billows of insurrection breaking on the northern shores—sure presages of a storm—they tell us there is no danger to the ship of State—that the sky is clear and the sea is smooth. But, fellow-citizens, be not lulled into a fatal security by these siren voices. Take heed—he warned by the roaring thunder and the forked lightning. This may be the calm which precedes to tornado—a smooth and deceitful surface on the edge of a cataract.

I am not, fellow-citizens, in the habit of using equivocal language or ambiguous innuendoes. I say now that I not only considered the Union in jeopardy, but that I am of opinion that it continues to be menaced by dangers imminent and formidable, and that I entertain no doubt that, unless the aggression of the northern and eastern agitators be arrested by the controlling power of public opinion and authority, a dissolution of the Union is still probable, to say the least. How can it be otherwise if the country continues to be infected by intestine factions, whose criminalities and recriminations shall drive its people to a mutual hatred only to be appeased by blood?

Fellow-citizens, I dislike much to speak of the dissolution of the Union. I loathe the term. But it may come, despite of all our efforts to avert it. Therefore it may be proper for me to say a word or two in anticipation of such a result, and for the purpose of turning the attention of my fellow-citizens to the course which New Jersey should take under such circumstances. For one, if such a calamity should occur, I hope that New Jersey, following the dictates of duty as well as interest, will unite for better or for worse, with those who are willing to abide by and respect the compact of the constitution. You may depend upon it that no reliance is to be placed upon the faith of those who refuse to acknowledge the obligation of the common compact of the present Union. If a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, then I would prefer that the lines of separation should be drawn along the Hudson and the Lakes rather than the Potomac and the Ohio. I have no doubt that in such an event the northwestern States would unite with New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South. The South is their common customer; there is their market. The republic so constituted would have no natural repugnance to the spread of civilization and reformed religion over that portion of the continent which seems now to be but imperfectly subjected to their influence. Great Britain, while we were yet colonies, attempted to limit our settlements to the Alleghenies—a vain and fruitless attempt; and any similar policy now would be equally vain.

The position which would practically limit the republic at the South—assumed by a great northern statesman for whom I have the most profound regard, and whose virtues and patriotism are better known to no one than myself—I cannot approve. That position is assumed under the plausible idea of limiting the area of slavery. The assumption that would not permit the admission of a state into the Union without a restriction on slavery is an aggression on the south which finds no warrant in the constitution. We have as much right to say that the population of a state shall be all Protestants or all Catholics as to prescribe the kind of labor to be employed by its people. We have as much right to force slavery upon a state as to interdict it. If the south shall obtain a majority in congress, they would have as much right to introduce slavery into the free states as the north have to force the Willnot provision upon new states. There is no such power in the constitution. That incomparable production of human wisdom no where given au-

thority to congress to prescribe to an emigrant going to the public lands what kind of property he shall take with him, or what kind of property he shall not take with him. The attempts to exercise any such authority can only be made in virtue of a latitudinarian construction of the constitution which would invest the general government with unlimited powers. The paramount duty of the small states consists in restraining the general government within its delegated limits; because as soon as the national government refuses to recognize the obligations of the constitution, the small states will only hold their sovereignties by the sufferance of their neighbors.

For these reasons and others, I deny that the government, or congress, or the north have any right to say that a state asking to be admitted into the Union shall be refused admission unless she disavows from her borders a portion of the property of fifteen sister states. I have no fears of the increase of the slave states over the free states—no matter what their latitude or multiplication may be. I have heretofore indicated what I believe to be the destiny of the African race. Whether I am right in these views or not, or whether the evils of slavery are such as the abolitionists represent them to be, no considerations connected with those evils, nor any growing out of the balance of power, will warrant a violation of the compact of the constitution. The constitution is neutral on the subject of slavery. To mark it aggressive or defensive is to violate it. The Union can only be preserved by a strict adherence to the constitution. If that be violated, the bonds of the Union are broken, and the aggrieved parties will seek redress and compensation without regard to its obligations.

Mississippi.

We have the most cheering news from every quarter, relative to the prospects of the Democratic State Rights party. Every county in the State seems to have done its part, in furnishing new recruits to the already triumphant party which maintains the rights and institutions of the South. Foote and Freese are on the decline. A defeat awaits that party, such as no party was ever doomed to endure before, that was once respectable in numbers. While Henry S. Foote was a rabid democrat, he did his party great injury by his meddlesome inconsistency, and contemptible sycophancy. He became so low in the democratic ranks, that scarcely a responsible member of the party would hazard his reputation by defending him. The great point which the whigs held in reserve for triumph over democrats in argument, was to draw upon them the character of Foote. When he had got so low, that none would do him honor, the idea occurred to his mind that if he could throw a fire-brand into the democratic ranks, by going over to his enemies, and exposing all his trickery and confidential intercourse with democrats, that he might yet save his sinking reputation for a short time. He was met with open arms and welcome greetings. Henry Clay lauded him, and every underling of the party honored him. And now, true to their roguery, they speak of him as "one very great man," a true patriot, and one that merits promotion. But it won't do. He will be defeated; and the true principles of democracy and the rights of the State will be triumphant in Mississippi.—*Vicksburg Sentinel*, July 12, 1851.

Mr. H. C. Pratt, the artist, who, with his son, is attached to the Mexican boundary commission, writes to his wife in Boston, from San Antonio, Texas, that

"Farming is a different thing here from what it is in the North; here you can buy a thousand acres of land, which is in beautiful grass, smooth as a floor, get two yoke of oxen for forty to sixty dollars a yoke, and a plough; begin to plough in November; plant 100 acres of corn in February; get all the work done in April, and in September harvest it, get one dollar a bushel for it; the amount will be five thousand dollars, at least; this will pay for the land and all other expenses for the first year. The finest land in the world, without stump or stone in it, can be bought here anywhere from fifty cents to one dollar per acre; and corn is a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel. Cattle, for which you never need cut a pound of hay, can be bought for three to five dollars a piece. No one need work at all during the hot months; the country is very healthy if you avoid the low lands. You can come from New York to Galveston for thirty dollars by vessel; and after you land, can take a wagon and oxen, or mules, and go where you please. There is a road anywhere you wish to go; you can traverse the country in almost any direction, with wagons, without any road, just as well as you could drive the same team across Boston Common, and that, when the grass is high, is a fair illustration of the country between Victoria and San Antonio."

THE REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL F. RICE, ESQ.
CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL CLARK DAILEY,
(Unionist).
ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE,
A. J. WALKER, ESQ.,
J. F. GRANT.

For Representative,
GEO. C. WHITLEY, ESQ.,
WM. C. PRICE, ESQ.,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN,
WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ.,
ASA SKELTON, ESQ.,
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG,
JAMES VANSANT,
COL. WILLIAM YOUNG.

For Tax Collector,
G. B. DOUTHITT, ESQ.

We will delay our paper next week 'till we get the election returns.

We have been informed that Samuel F. Rice will speak in Jacksonville on Monday the day of the election.

Editorial crowded out this week to give room for communications and advertisements which came in on yesterday.

"Cheap Washing."

We call the attention of our readers, ladies particularly, to the card of Mr. Wm. W. Oslin, in our advertising columns. We have seen notices of his preparation, in the papers below, and certificates from ladies who have given it a trial—from all these we are inclined to the opinion that it is "labor saving" and will prove just the thing to save clothes from that "fell destroyer," the "battling stick." Try it—it is cheap—Family Rights only two dollars.

Give Blood!

Mr. H. H. ALLEN, collecting agent for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, will attend at the following times and places to collect 10 per cent. upon all subscription, assessed by the Directory to meet the current expenses of the Road:

Jacksonville, Tuesday, 5th August
Alexandria, Wednesday, 6th "
Maddox's, Thursday, 7th "
Oxford, Friday, 8th "
Mallory's M. Tuesday, 12th "
White P. Wednesday 13th "
Cross Plains, Thursday, 14th "
Those who have not heretofore paid the first assessment of 5 per cent., will be required to pay 15 per cent.

"Tote Fair."

We have not time this morning to look over our "file" and hunt up evidence to convict ourselves of the charge preferred against us by our cotemporary of the *Advertiser & Gazette*. We'll take our friend's word for it, and admit that by inadvertently failing to give him "credit" for one article, we may have robbed him of a small portion of that "meed of honor" which accrues to him from all he writes; but at the same time, we are conscious we did not appropriate it to ourselves, for never have we placed any article in our editorial columns that did not bear the "flesh mark." For the future we'll say "turkey" every time, and see that neither the carelessness of the types nor the inadvertence of the Editor shall do injustice to our able and esteemed friend, the *Adv. & Gaz.* Satisfied?

We clip from the *Adv. and Gaz.*, extracts to be found in another column, from a speech delivered by Com. Stockton, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on the 4th of July.

Com. Stockton is a Union man of the North, and unlike many men in the South, he does not rob the States of their sovereignty, or deny the fifteen Southern States the just and equal participation in all the blessings flowing from the Union. All honor is due him for the bold and manly stand he has taken in defence of right against might. His speech has been well received; indeed, considering his locality, some of our friends have read his oration with extravagant joy. But there is one thing we should not forget. Com. Stockton is not the only man in New Jersey, nor is New Jersey all of the North—let us not delude ourselves with the

hope, that because one voice is raised in our defence that there has been, or is about to be a revolution in public sentiment there—let us have some unmistakable evidence of a returning sense of justice before we sing hallelujahs—"let us get out of the woods before we halloo."

Judge Falkner.

The friends of Judge Falkner will see from his letter found in another column, that he abides the decision of the convention, and has requested us to withdraw his name from the canvass. Judge Falkner has been engaged for some time in doing service for State Rights, and wherever he has been he has gained for himself friends good and true. All concede to him great magnanimity, in withdrawing from the canvass, after bearing the brunt of the battle. This forgetfulness of self, this devotion to the cause, superadded to his sound judgement and high toned, moral feeling, has endeared him to many men in our parts of the District.

School Examination.

We spent a part of last Friday very pleasantly attending the examination of the pupils of Col. J. C. Archer, in the Western part of the County. While we deplore the apathy which we, in town, seem to have fallen into, upon the subject of education, we rejoice that the cause is on rising ground in the County. It has been our pleasure, within the last two or three months to visit several schools in different parts of the County, and never before have we seen the people more alive to the great work of education than at present.

The neighborhood just alluded to has commenced the work in earnest—it is increasing rapidly in population, which will enable it to support good schools. If the same determination, upon the part of the parents, to educate their children, abates nothing, and the same zeal and industry continues to abide with the pupils, assisted by their competent and deservedly popular teacher, the time is not far distant when the people of that vicinity can boast of not only one, but many good schools, and their children exult in the power and strength that springs from knowledge.

Last Tuesday was the day set apart by the adjourned convention to settle the conflicting claim of Judge Falkner and Samuel F. Rice Esq. A call was made for the citizens to assemble in primary meeting to select delegates to represent them in Convention. The proceedings in another column will give a faint idea of the "noise and confusion" which prevailed on that occasion.

In an editorial last week we confessed there was discord in the camp; and believing that defeat was inevitable unless some thing was done to enable us to concentrate our forces upon one man, we were willing to submit the claims of each to a convention of the different Counties. Without doing injustice to Mr. Rice, we reviewed all the circumstances of the canvass, and thought Judge Falkner the stronger man and entitled to the field.

With these views and feelings we went into convention and battled for Judge Falkner to the last. The convention regarded Mr. Rice's chances for success as greater than Falkner's and therefore, give him the nomination. Having gone into convention for the sake of the party, to harmonize conflicting claims, and to bring about concert of action, we must abide the fiat which has gone forth; and though we battle not for our "first love," the same principles are involved, now, as formally, in the contest, and those principles must receive our support.

At the present, the great battle of State rights and State sovereignty, is being re-fought—republicanism is once more arrayed against federalism, and we who are of the South and for the South, are too much interested to be inactive in the contest or, indifferent as to the consequences. Though we have been foiled in our efforts to get our man, shall we not initiate the example of Judge Falkner himself and sacrifice our preferences and prejudices for the great principles for which contend?

We have a choice to make. Are we not willing to support one who is pledged to carry out our principles—is contented for our rights, and re-

sist the past, present and prospective aggressions of a reckless, abolition majority in Congress. If we at the South, support State rights Candidates for Congress, there is a hope of staying the tide of abolition aggression and securing for ourselves the full enjoyment of the liberty of our fathers; but give promotion to those who deny the right of a State to resist any oppression, however grievous—(except a revolutionary right, which is no right at all, or rather the same right which can be exercised by the Russian Czar or by our own slaves, that is do any thing you please, and we invite them by tame submission to repeat their insults and wage renewed hostilities against our rights and our institutions.

We hope every man on the 1st. Monday in August will be found at his post, doing good duty—fighting for principles not men.

LEBANON, ALA., July 4, 1851.
At a communication of DeKalb Lodge, No. 116, the following resolutions, on the death of Brother James G. Ward were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the widow and family of our deceased brother, in the sad bereavement they are called to experience, and most sincerely desire they may have that consolation promised those who mourn.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and also to the editors of the Jacksonville Republican.

V. C. LARMORE, Secy.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

A Voice from Terrapin.

According to previous notice the citizens of Cherokee and Benton Counties assembled at Ladiga, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination made at Jacksonville on the 22d inst., on motion Judge McDaniel, of Centre, was called to the chair, and Josiah Weakley appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

Resolved 1st. That we cordially sustain and support the nomination of Samuel F. Rice as the Southern rights candidate for Congress in this district.

Resolved 2d. That the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned in order.

E. K. McDANIEL, Chm.

J. WEAKLEY, Secy.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

GOLDSVILLE, JULY 24, 1851.

Dear Sir:

The delegates to the Convention, at Jacksonville, have just arrived here, and announced the result. Mr. Rice having received the nomination I feel it my duty to decline, and in doing so, I can not refrain from returning my sincere thanks to those friends who have kindly come forward and sustained me thus far in the contest. I hope they will pardon me for the course which I feel it my duty to pursue, under the circumstances. And in conclusion, allow me to say that I have felt, and yet feel, a greater interest in the success of Republican and State Rights principles, than in my personal aggrandizement. You will please withdraw my name from the canvass.

Respectfully, your old servt.

JEFFERSON FALKNER.

To the Voters of Benton County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I desire to say a few words only in relation to Mr. Walker's answer in the last Republican, to an explanation which I found it important for me to make in the preceding paper.

Mr. Walker says it is not true that he in his speeches explained away the force of his resolutions, or that he pursued a wrangling, brow beating course in Jacksonville. I have said and still say it is true. Mr. Walker is a man of great ability and will as suggested by Mr. Walker to "leave it to the crowds who heard the speeches to determine between us."

Mr. Walker says he desires no newspaper war with me. Had he been as anxious to avoid a war of words on the stump, where he no doubt supposed he would have greatly the advantage, some unpleasant alterations might have been avoided. But I will add nothing more to prolong this or any other unpleasant controversy. I am ready for trial—want no continuance; but submit the case to a jury composed of the whole people of Benton County, and by their decision am willing to abide.

J. F. GRANT.

Jacksonville, July 25, 1851.

N. B. The above has been shown to Mr. Walker, in order that he might answer it in the same paper if he desired.

J. F. G.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

LADIGA, ALA. July 25, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:

Agreeably to invitation, our fellow-citizen of Cherokee, Col.

Yancey came to fulfill his promise. Her citizens were highly entertained by his very argumentative speech on the momentous issues now pending between the North and South. The address was not marked by any idle declamation, or inflammatory appeal to passion, or the contrary it was well fortified and sustained in a dignified manner by one continuous chain of facts, irrefutable and unanswerable. The remarks on the "Compromise Measures" were well defined and amply corroborated by documentary evidence; he showed, upon fine style, the inconsistency of certain "neutram Albaniens" in the last Congress. The declarations of men who battled manfully for their native South, on the passage of these iniquitous measures, and strange to tell, these same politicians are now in the field, advocating to Southern freemen a tame and submissive obedience to said acts. Oh consistency thou art a jewel of great value—away with such politicians, let them beware of the Ides of August. I have not time to say more of the Col., only that his speech was well received by the audience Col. Yancey has lately become a citizen of Cherokee, and well may she be proud of such an acquisition. After him our esteemed friend Col. Martin, of your town, entertained us with one of his happy efforts, full of patriotism and Southern feeling to the core, urging the great necessity of Union among ourselves for the sure and certain safeguard of our liberties. I will close by adding that Terrapin will do her duty in the ensuing election.

Yours in haste, A.

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District.

Being a candidate for Congress, fellow-citizens, I give you an opinion of my political views touching the compromise, &c.

1st. I am for the U. S. constitution as it is, and for a strict construction, and ever have been.

2nd. Though injustice may have been done the South, yet the constitution is not broken by the passage of the compromise.

3d. Do not believe it best for the Union, or South, that we resist these measures with a view to repeal or make more satisfactory to the South of dissolving the Union, but rather let us wait and see if aggressions and injustice be yet offered or made by the North; if so, then let us act.

4th. Know not what better disposition could have been made of it—Mexico and Utah, as I consider it certain that the Mexican law in regard to slavery does not hold there, but the laws of the United States, giving us the right in our territory.

5th. Hold that wherever the U. S. State has land, there any citizen ought to be allowed to carry, and the secure in his property, personal and all; hence, never expect to vote for any man for chief magistrate of the United States, who holds a contrary opinion, or would have Congress interfere with the slave trade between the slaveholding States.

6th. See no constitutional provision for the doctrine of secession; either positive or reserved to the states; still hold that a state may secede, as every freeman has a natural, inherent, inalienable right to resist oppression, and may meet in primary assembly and ordain and order a state to leave the confederacy, in which case the government could not refrain from some action, yet, should not use coercion or force.

7th. Think that should our government divide, infinitely more will be lost, even by the south, than gained.

8th. Have no dislike to the constitution or federal government, but wished the latter preserved under the former for many successive generations.

Give or withhold, as you may deem best, fellow-citizens, your suffrage, and I am satisfied.

SAM. CLARK DAILEY.

Dudleyville, Ala., July, '51.

Primary Meeting.

In answer to a previous call, about five hundred citizens, of this County, assembled in Jacksonville on the 22d inst. to select delegates to represent Benton in the District Convention. On motion Col. John R. Clark was called to the chair, and John H. Caldwell was appointed Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Col. W. H. Forney moved that a committee be appointed to select delegates to represent the County in said Convention. The motion was opposed by the Secretary, and it was suggested that the motion be withdrawn, and inasmuch as the people had assembled to express their choice between the two State Rights Candidates, Falkner and Rice, it was but right and proper that the meeting should express its preference, and then give the delegates to the stronger man. Remarks were made by Mr. Clark, and the motion was withdrawn and the names of Falkner and Rice submitted to the meeting. The parties divided—great excitement prevailed—the chair could not preserve order—elegant confusion reigned triumphant. After so long a time, a

proposition was made to leave the

Court House, that both parties

might be counted, a thing impossi-

ble in the crowded state of the court

room. The meeting adjourned to the

"Square"—the lines "fled" off

but order was not afterwards

restored. Although a committee of

two was appointed to count the

votes, yet such was the clamor and

excitement, that they had to abandon

the task as hopeless. Both

parties claimed the majority—suffi-

ciently to give the contest to

being adjourned to the Convention

and Rice two. Wide pro-

ceedings of Convention.

The meeting adjourned very in-

formally, very.

COL. J. R. CLARK, Chm.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Secy.

Proceedings of the Con-

vention.

7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Delegates of

the Southern Rights Party, in con-

vention assembled, at Jacksonville,

on the 22nd inst., to nominate a

candidate for this District, Dr. C.

J. Clark, of Jacksonville, was elected

as Chairman, and John A. Jordan,

of Tallapoosa, Secretary. The

delegates present were from the

County of Benton, Dr. C. J. Clark,

John H. Caldwell, Capt. Danl M.

Walker and Wm. H. Forney; from

Randolph, Hon. J. W. Guinn and

J. Woodfill; from Talladega, Geo.

W. Chilton; Marion Thomson,

John Gooden and Gen. J. T. Brad-

ford; from Tallapoosa, Col Wm.

Townes; John A. Jordan, and L.

W. Banks.

On motion of Judge Guinn, each

county was allowed to cast four

votes, and the two third rule was

adopted.

Chambers and Cherokee coun-

ties not being represented, the con-

vention allowed the vote of the Ter-

rapin to be cast for Samuel F. Rice,

and the latter for Judge Falkner.

On motion, the Convention pro-

ceeded to make a nomination—the

names of Judge Falkner, of Tal-

lapoosa, and Samuel F. Rice, of Tal-

ladda, having been submitted.

The first five ballots were for

Falkner 12, Rice 12. It was by

common consent, agreed not to

count the vote of the two counties

unrepresented. The 6th and 7th

balloting were for Falkner 7, Rice

3; the 8th, 9th and 10th, Falkner

8, Rice 8; the 11th, Rice 10, Falk-

ner 6; the 12th, Rice 11, Falkner

5; whereupon the Chairman of the

Convention declared Samuel F.

Rice to be the Southern Rights

candidate for the 7th Congressional

District.

Messrs. Caldwell and Woodruff

came forward, and in a manly and

patriotic manner, announced their

willingness to support the nominee.

They were followed by Col. Towns,

of Tallapoosa, who declared his

willingness to abide by the result

of the convention—he addressed

the convention in his peculiar and

impassioned style, which was received

with unbounded applause.

On motion of Judge Guinn, the

chairman appointed the following

